



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

been the plea of the scientific school in protest against the old classical school, we must go much farther than the mere genealogy and anthropometry of the criminal. His social environment must be considered and preventive and reformative measures adopted. Two chapters in this part are devoted to penal institutions and criminal procedure.

Part III deals with Synthesis and Application. In striking contrast to the pessimism of certain writers who have adopted Lombroso's theories of the "criminal type" and have deduced conclusions unfavorable to the idea of reform, is Lombroso's deduction in the chapter on practical proofs of the utility of reforms. Born criminals, to be sure, are not susceptible to preventive or reformative measures, but statistics are given to show how the volume of crime in general has been reduced by sane methods of treatment.

The book ends with an interesting chapter on Symbiosis or the Utilization of Crime. Here even the born criminals, "against whom all social cures break as against a rock," may be transformed into useful members of society by utilizing them in "occupations suited to their atavistic tendencies."

No library of criminology is representative or adequate that does not contain this volume.

J. P. LICHTENBERGER.

University of Pennsylvania.

Mallock, W. H. *The Nation as a Business Firm.* Pp. xi, 268. Price, \$1.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1910.

It would be difficult to find a more valiant and persistent defender of the present social and industrial system than Mr. W. H. Mallock. When he is not delivering speeches against reformers, socialists and single taxers, he is writing books and monographs in an effort to combat their propaganda.

In his lately published work, "The Nation as a Business Firm," he has attempted a lengthy and involved analysis of family incomes in Great Britain by means of which he claims to show that, "contrary to the doctrine of Marx, the 'poor', instead of growing poorer, are constantly growing richer, and that instead of their wealth being progressively swallowed up by the employers, the wealth of the employers is progressively swallowed up by them." His data have been gathered chiefly from the income tax statistics and from the writings of Giffen, Levi, Money, Bowley and Primrose.

Granting that Mr. Mallock has been able to substantiate his contention that the condition of the poor has steadily improved, a substantiation which in this instance is rather doubtful because of his use of questionable statistical methods, his acknowledgment of the existence of 350,000 families with an average annual income of about £30 and of 1,200,000 families with an average annual income of about £71 certainly discloses a most unsatisfactory state of affairs. If the author could but realize the misery and destitution which this represents he would, no doubt, be more sympathetically inclined toward those who are trying by various means to better the condition of the poorer classes.

Mr. Mallock seems to have expected that criticism would be directed against his statistical methods, for he acknowledges that "for many figures

in this volume 'guesses' is the right word." A better arrangement and a clearer presentation of the data would have made the book more readable than it now is. The author appears to have overlooked the fact that an analysis of family incomes without an accompanying discussion of prices, family budgets, etc., is of no great value in deciding any question regarding the welfare of a people.

IRA B. CROSS.

Stanford University.

Mitchell, C. A. *Science and the Criminal*. Pp. xiv, 240. Price, \$2.50. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1911.

Devon, James. *The Criminal and the Community*. Pp. xxi, 348. Price, \$1.75. New York: John Lane Company, 1912.

The almost simultaneous appearance of these two volumes from contemporary English authors serves to reveal the extent of the new interest in criminality which for so many years has been rather the concern of continental writers.

The former is a contribution to the literature dealing with the general subject of criminal procedure. Its specific field is that of the detection and identification of criminals. The author advocates the employment of expert detectives immediately upon the discovery of serious crimes and not after the first traces are obscured by the untrained policeman. The chief methods of identification discussed are the use of photographs, anthropometry and dactyloscopy, the last mentioned being especially valuable in the case of violence. Several pages of finger prints are given as illustrations. The larger part of the book is devoted to the detection of forgery. Here he discusses the work of handwriting experts, the use of the microscope and chemical ink tests in detecting alterations, the examination of charred fragments, the forgery of bank notes, etc. He does not regard the identification of criminals by means of handwriting as very satisfactory, citing numerous instances where discrepancies have occurred. His discussion of heredity and handwriting hardly carries conviction to the mind of the reader and the illustrations offered seem rather to disprove than to prove his theory. Chapters are also devoted to the "Identification of Human Blood and Hair" and "Adulteration of Food."

The general method used throughout the book is to present the material in concrete form through the description of numerous trials of criminals and many notable trials are discussed with criticisms upon both positive expert testimony and circumstantial evidence. This method adds to the readableness of the volume, but scarcely enhances its value as a scientific treatise. As might be expected from a Scotland Yard official, the illustrations are all from English sources. It is, nevertheless, of great value to the American student and should be in every library of criminology.

The latter volume deals more particularly with the material of criminology and penology. Only one chapter is devoted to procedure. It is original and matter of fact, and abounds in practical observations that